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hear in mind, that we invariably require payment in  
advance.

"But my zeal for his service is superior to neglect; and, like Mr. Wilkes' patriotism, thrives by persecution. Yet his majesty is much addicted to useful reading; and, if I am not ill informed, has honored the *Public Advertiser* with particular attention."—*Junius*.

"You will not question my veracity, when I assure you, that it has not been owing to any particular respect for your person that I have obtained from you so long. Besides the distress and danger with which the press is threatened, when your lordship is party, and the party is to be judged, I confess I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. The language has no term of reproach, the mind has no idea of detestation, which has not already been happily applied to you, and exhausted."—*Junius' Letters*.

We regret that we are again under the necessity of inflicting upon our readers a commentary upon the *Globe* newspaper. The position we occupy imposes the painful task upon us, and we desire to perform it as leniently, but as justly as possible.

In the midst of a general calamity a proposition has been suddenly proposed to change the entire practice of this Government from the beginning, in a most important particular. It was a proposition, totally unexpected by the party from whose head it proceeded, and for which the people were less prepared. A natural sagacity anticipated differences of opinion in regard to it, but by no means an alienation of feeling. It is a part of the Republican creed, to tolerate differences of opinion, and to conciliate feelings engendered by them. It was the misfortune of many distinguished members of the party in power, that their minds could not conscientiously agree in the conclusions to which it seemed that the Chief Magistrate had arrived. They took upon themselves the responsibility of expressing the views which had impressed themselves upon their own minds, and resorted to the privilege conceded by all parties of discussing, fully and deliberately, the subject at large. In so doing they may have crossed the path of personal ambition, or endangered the schemes of private interest, but it has not and cannot be denied, that they acted in strict consistency with the law and the Constitution, and with the canonized precepts and acknowledged practice of the democratic republican party.

But for this, the *Globe* has presumed to take them to task, in a spirit, ill calculated to strengthen what little confidence the public may have reposed in that print. We do not undertake to follow it minutely in the execution of its office. The two main points it endeavors to establish would be sufficient to indicate its course, if not its design. These are, that those who differ from it in opinion are inclined to a severance from the democratic party; and 2dly that they are identical with the federalists of this country, and the conservatives of Great Britain who seek to perpetuate the English Monarchy. Nothing could be more palpable than the distance of these two assumptions from every shadow of truth. Their reckless injustice, places them below the dignity of argument.

Who is it, that the *Globe* seeks to identify with the enemies of the Republic, for the purpose of rendering him obnoxious to the censure of his countrymen?

A pupil and friend of Jefferson and Madison, in whose charge a distinguished Statesman would fain have reposed the honor of Virginia! A man, every impulse of whose heart, is prompted by the loftiest patriotism, and the most sincere devotion to those free institutions, in whose influence we glory, and under whose protection we live—a statesman of unrivalled sagacity, extraordinary talent, unwearied industry and extensive acquirements—an orator of surpassing fluency, eloquence and power—a diplomatist, who won for the late administration its earliest triumph, and secured to the American people, what multitudes had failed to accomplish, INDEMNIFICATION FROM THE PLUNDERERS OF EUROPE—a politician, whose whole life and energies have been eminently devoted to the democratic republican party, and whose own mind has but improved the lessons imbibed from the apostles of its creed.

Such is the man! And does the official organ of the Executive look with so much indifference upon his services or his friendship, as to carelessly upbraid him in the face of the people whom he hath so faithfully served, for a mere difference of opinion upon a paltry matter of expediency? To what length will this unbridled audacity cast itself? Are such too as TALLMADGE, KING, LE GARE, GARLAND, CLARK, &c., all good men and true, to be cut off for the same cause and by the same unmerciful Shibboleth? Would he finish his sweeping course till the whole party is mowed down around him?

If it differed from those gentlemen in opinion, it would seem that the difference might have been exhibited without an ostentation of war. A liberal spirit of toleration, especially where reason was left free to combat error, would better have comported with that dignity of conduct which should be expected from an organ claiming the exclusive confidence of the Executive, than a descent to personal allusion and denunciation suffered to be petty revenge and jealousy. Whatever may have been its private mortifications or feelings, respect for its position, respect for the country, and a regard for the general principles of the party in power, should have secured it

John Randolph.

from the tortures of envy and the disgrace of personal malice.

But so it is. It must be confessed that under the auspices of the *Globe*, the exercise of charity is exhausted, and the hope of unity fails. History, customs, facts and reasoning, fall so ineffectually upon its ear, that the inference is, it is either defective at heart or infirm in its understanding. If it plumes itself upon its ingenuity, it certainly is not adorned in the same degree in which its inconsistency is detected. Of the latter we have "collected the scattered sweets till their united virtue tortures the sense." Of the former, we will only say, that, "cunning, like bad money, may be current for a time, but it will be soon cried down." "An honest man like the true religion, appeals to the understanding, or modestly confides in the internal evidence of his conscience. The impostor employs force instead of argument, imposes silence where he cannot convince, and propagates his character by the sword."

If the *Globe* had been consistent in its course there would have been less justice in our severity. But a politician, who is "every thing by turns, and nothing long," with little intelligence and no discretion, attempting to rally a party whose principles are eternal and immutable, under a banner guided neither by sincerity nor stability of purpose, must cherish a very mean opinion of human nature, if he supposes they will follow such a lead.

We need not speak of the various phases, evolutions and revolutions of the *Globe*, to furnish the reader an application of these remarks. Its efforts to deceive the public in relation to the vote of the House of Representatives on the unfortunate Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Garland's amendment, and the various pictures we have heretofore presented from its own drawing, must still smell from the *Globe* to Heaven. It is sufficient now to say, that: for all the confidence that has been reposed in it by the democracy, as their champion against the field of opposition, it now stands forth, as the herald and sponsor, under the flag of John C. Calhoun, trumpeted as administration leader of the "Senatorial cohort" in a "revolutionary and disorganizing" crusade to "subvert the entire practice of this Government, from 1789, down to this day." Forgetting and forsaking the old friends of the late President, who stood by him on the side of the Constitution against Nullification; who stood by him in his efforts to "regulate the public deposits with the State Banks," and who adhered to him throughout his eventful career, it courts the alliance of their bitter enemy and reviler! It applauds his efforts and those of his coadjutors as wise; and patriotic, while it turns upon the pillars of the administration, and, with a suicidal hand, aims to beat them down as dangerous and deceptive obstructions in the way of its party's triumph! Strange infatuation!

Is it not enough that it has driven some of the earliest and ablest friends of the late Administration from the party, and lost Tennessee? Is it not enough that its course has secured the defeat of the Administration in Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Georgia? Is it not enough that it has cursed the party through out the country with apathy and indifference? Must it still persevere in its work of "revolution and disorganization?" Would it endanger the stability of the party in New York, and drive Virginia in disgust from the support of the Administration? Let it persevere in the course it is pursuing, and these ends which it seems really to desire, will be inevitably and effectually secured.

See *Globe*, Nov. 20, 1834.

#### THE SUB-TREASURY AND ITS SPONSORS.

Our labors, thus far, have been directed faithfully to the best interest of our common country, and for the unimpaired supremacy of those great principles which have ever distinguished the Republican party. It has been our aim to soar above all factious feelings, and to keep far from us the spirit of illiberality. We have brought the habits of our life, which have been those of patient investigation and study, to aid us in deciding on our course of duty, and in sustaining us in our defence of that course. The result of this investigation, we regret to find, has brought us into political conflict with some, with whom it would have been our pride to have harmonized in thought and action; but every claim of independence and every obligation of duty have made this difference inevitable.

The Sponsors of the ill-omened Sub-Treasury scheme are disposed to cling to it still, if we mistake not the signs of the times. We can but lament this infatuation, after the signal defeat of this measure by that branch of Congress which represents immediately the will of the people; and, when we find State after State pronouncing their decided negative. We regret it, because it is urged in violation of all the warnings of experience, and against all sound doctrine. We have consulted every authority, whose opinions we have heretofore been taught to regard as fundamental and orthodox, and all, all are against the measure. We regret it, not because we fear that it will ever have legal authority, but because it is puffed with a pertinacity, and defended with a zeal not the best calculated to harmonize all the elements that enter into the controversy, and which belong together from affinity. We regret it, because its friends are disposed to make it a test question of fidelity to the Administration; and because they are disposed to deal harshly with those who will not yield their honest convictions, their right of opinion, and their sense of duty to the mandate of arbitrary authority. We regret it, because Virginia, New York, Georgia, South Carolina, and Illinois, will never consent to see their Rives, Tallmadge, King, Legare, Garland, Clark, and May, ostracized for their able, dignified, and patriotic stand against a novel measure, which they think strikes directly at the root of the highest interests of the country. They will never consent that an arbitrary standard of orthodoxy shall be created, by which these men shall be read out of the pale of the political church, and branded as apostates, for the purpose of foisting over their heads the father of NULLIFICATION, with all his heresies thick around him. They will never consent that this outrage shall be perpetrated against their faithful representatives for defending the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and the opinions of Dallas, Crawford, and Cheves. No! the people will never consent that their vigilant sentinels, rich in intellect and proud in honor, shall

be driven from their sphere of usefulness, for repudiating the flimsy inventions of an obscure Tyro, who, at this enlightened age of the world, comes out with a meager pamphlet, to show that all the standard works of political economists, and the settled principles of statesmen in Europe and this country, and all the experience of ages, upon the subject of finance and banking, have been nothing more than a tissue of errors, fallacies, and oppression!!!

It is not in the power of all the factious aids that can be brought to carry out the visions of this feeble pamphleteer, that can subvert the settled doctrines of republicanism; that can revolutionize the stable principles of political economy; that can disregard the wise counsels of experience, and force the country to swallow the "gilded" nostrums of this revolutionary Sangreto. They are destined to sink, dishonored, before the clear vision of an intelligent people. And we firmly believe that the day is not distant, when some of the advocates of these strange doctrines will be ashamed that they were *Gonged* by such weakness and folly.

Proud should we be, if we could see the honored functionary who has adopted these indefensible measures, too weighty for him to carry, and too unseemly for his plastic hand to fashion into comeliness, "throwing them like a loathsome weed away," and by so doing, give to all his friends reconciled fellowship; and to his administration, a popularity that would spring from a happy country and a grateful people.

#### "OPINIONS ABROAD."

The above, is a part of the caption of the leading editorial of the *Globe* of the 31st ultimo. That article gives its own views, under five heads, as to what "the opinions of the London editors as to the probable effects of the system recommended by the Message, for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue," will tend to produce. It then says, that in all the views "there is much truth and justice," and "THAT THEY ARE PRECISELY THE RESULTS THAT OUGHT TO BE DESIRED."

The *Globe*, it would seem, has found foreign adjuncts, to aid in carrying out its views and doctrines. Now let us show what the London Morning Chronicle says, from which the *Globe* gives more than a column. From that column, quoted by the *Globe*, we quote; and its language is clear and distinct. It cannot be changed by *perversion*. In reference to the recommendations in the Message in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme, and establishing the Government currency of gold and silver only, it says, that, if "Congress acts on his (the President's) views, the immediate consequence will, no doubt, be much additional embarrassment." This, according to the *Globe*, is a result that "ought to be desired!" Again—it says, "It will bring the paper system abruptly to a close!" This is another result "desired" by the *Globe*.

Again, it says, "the policy recommended by the President will, however, meet with great opposition. The number of public bodies and influential individuals whom it will affect is very great; and they will struggle against the ruin with which they are threatened. The President has, no doubt, the law on his side; but a rigorous enforcement of it will involve the commercial world in great confusion. In fact, every debtor will find himself burdened with a heavy addition to his incumbrances, and all property will fall in nominal value."

A measure which will cause a very great number of individuals and public bodies to "struggle against the ruin with which they are threatened," which will "involve the commercial world in great confusion," and, finally, to cause property to fall in nominal value; are, according to the *Globe*, "precisely the results that ought to be desired!"

For the sake of humanity and for the honor of the American name, we trust in God, that there are few to be found amongst us, who are hardened enough to utter, much less to advocate, a measure, fraught with so much evil; and to be followed to such ruinous results as the London Journal (quoted by the *Globe*) says will attend the adoption of the recommendation in the Message to which it refers.

Against measures leading to such devastating and ruinous consequences; and against those who advocate them, we declare open warfare; we draw our sword, vowing to fall, if we do fail, with that in hand; or never return it to the scabbard until they are vanquished. Which is *conservative*, or which *destructive*; the opinions of the *Globe*, or our own?

The London *Times* exhibits a wonderful depth of penetration in the following paragraph, quoted by the *Globe*.

Speaking of the early deliberations of the late Congress, on the vote for printer, that print says:

"The next step on which parties were measuring their strength, was on the appointment of printer, and here the administration party divided among themselves. For Messrs. Blair and Rives, printers of the Government paper, the *Globe*, 101 members voted; for Messrs. Gales and Seaton, 103; and for Mr. Allen, editor and printer of the *Madisonian*, the new paper started at Washington in the interest and by the joint *pro se* support of the Rives and Wright section, 32 only.

The profound editor really penetrates deeper into our purse, than we have yet been able to feel! We have not even seen the gold through the "silken interstices!"

Senator King's letter to the editor of the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, will be found in our columns to-day. It is characteristic, but we regret that the strictures of a single editor of a newspaper should have induced him to resign a position which he now adorns. We have no doubt, however, that his constituents would return him again by an overwhelming majority.

We copy the following from the last number of the *Albany Argus*. We like the spirit and object of the *Argus*, and would facilitate if possible its efforts, in bringing the *Globe* to its senses; but we fear we might as well undertake to "call spirits from the vasty deep." We agree that the *Globe* "has it in his power, by friendly offices, to do much towards a resumption of specie payments, and the restoration of general confidence." But to countenance such "English," "federal," "feudal" conduct, as a return to specie payments by the banks, would be surrendering the cause to which he has sworn allegiance upon the altar of Sub-Treasuryism. "Of his disposition to do equal and exact justice, as well to banks as to individuals," the confidence of the *Argus* may resolve itself into "doubt," by reference to the last three or four numbers of the *Globe*, where "individuals" are transferred from democrats into federalists, and "banks" into "feudatories," and "baronial" castles. The *Argus* has no occasion to "reflect upon the past course of the *Globe*," for how severely, in its present remarks, does it reflect upon itself! The *Argus* "simply seeks to secure its cooperation"—in rescuing our currency and business from its present derangement, and "to preserve the ascendancy of the republican party." This is seeking singular aid, from one who is sworn to destroy all banks, and in his "patriotism," is only "stimulated by defeat!"

We have overlooked until to-day, the following well deserved compliment to one of the best conducted institutions in our state; and from a source, too, whence honeyed words are not too freely poured over the banks. In copying it from the editor of that paper an inspection and criticism of the last monthly returns of the banks of this state, and particularly of the banks of this city. He has it in his power, by friendly offices, to do much towards a resumption of specie payments and the restoration of general confidence. Of his disposition to do equal and exact justice as well to banks as to individuals, we have no doubt; and we fearlessly challenge a comparison of the business transactions, since January, 1837, of all our state institutions, taken together, with those of the same number of individuals selected from any portion of the United States, however distinguished for their prudence, skill, and sound business character.

In making this suggestion, we by no means intend to reflect upon the past course of the *Globe*, or in any

respect to detract from the general and conceded ability with which that paper has been conducted. We simply seek to secure its co-operation in what we deem a desirable mode of rescuing our currency and business from its present derangement, and thus to preserve, what we both have near at heart, the ascendancy of the republican party, and its legitimate consequence, the true interests and honor of the country.

#### From the *Globe*, of the 10th inst.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—In noticing the fact of the resumption of specie payments by the Canal and Clinton banks, we cannot but state that the similar course has been adopted by the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany. The public spirit and great ability with which this institution was conducted during the panics of 1834 and 1837, increases the gratification we derive from the announcement of a fact so important to the public and honorable to the bank.

#### MR. MASON'S SPEECH.

The reader will be interested and instructed by a perusal of the candid, dignified and forcible argument of the new republican member from Virginia, which we publish to-day. Its calmness and sincerity will recommend it to every mind, while its clearness and strength will not fail to carry conviction. It takes very strong ground against the Sub-Treasury scheme, and hard-money policy. The following is expressed with remarkable force and truth.

"I lay down, then, this position, and deny any resumption. That the Government must, as a permanent necessity, do in that currency in which the people deal; it is the law of its creation, and inseparable from its condition. It must receive what the people receive, and pay what they pay—a necessity from which Government cannot escape if it would—and ought not, if it could."

The speech will be issued from this office in pamphlet form.

#### THE FLORIDA WAR.

The news from Florida is more cheering than that which has been received from that quarter, since the war began. We trust that the capture of Powell and his leading confederates will now precipitate the difficulties of removing the Seminoles, to a close.

The following is from the *Globe* of 1st inst.

An official report has been received from General Jesup, dated St. Augustine, 23d October, in which he states that Asseu Yahola (Powell) is his prisoner, with nearly all the war-spirits of the nation. The chief came into the vicinity of Fort Peyton on the 30th, and sent a messenger to General Haxenbeck, desiring to see and converse with him. The sickly season being over, and there being no further necessity to temporize, General Jesup sent a party of mounted men and seized the entire body, and now has them securely lodged in the fort. He has Ennathia, (Philip), Cos Hajo, Mico, potokee, and Eechee Billy, all principal chiefs, Chocchee (Wild Cat), Asseu, Yahola, (Powell), Chitto Yahola, Tushnuckee, and several other important personages, sub-chiefs, with more than eighty first rate warriors; and he has also guides who can lead the army into every fastness in the country.

#### HARD MONEY.

We find in a recent French paper this calculation.

The money capital of the principal countries of Europe was recently five milliards of francs, equal to about a thousand millions of dollars. Of this amount it is estimated that one-fifth has been exported to the new world, and absorbed by various loans, &c., there—leaving in Europe about 800 millions of dollars. These 800 millions constitute the base of 7,400 millions—the estimated floating paper debt of Europe; and of all the paper money, commercial bills and joint stock, estimated at 4,000 millions more—making an aggregate of eleven thousand four hundred millions of dollars, with a specie base of 800 millions, or a fraction less than one dollar in coin for fourteen of paper.

This is rather a discouraging view for those who would insist, at all hazards, upon a purely metallic currency. It would hardly suit the farmer, we apprehend, to sell for one silver dollar, what he now obtains fourteen paper dollars for—nor the journeyman carpenter, to take 75 cents in silver, for his week's wages. Yet such would be the issue of introducing and enforcing an exclusively metallic circulation.

#### THE SUSQUEHANNA.

As we believed from the beginning, the reported piracy will turn out a hoax. Men who would be guilty of such trifling with the feelings of the community, as to fabricate such a story, deserve the severest reprehension and punishment. The state of anxiety and suspense into which the many friends of those on board the *Susquehanna* have been involved, must have been inconceivably painful.

The annexed information from the Charleston Patriot of Sunday last, will go far to relieve the public anxiety.

Arrived yesterday, schooner Planet, Smith, New York, 7 days; 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, lat. 38 30, long. 71, saw packet ship *Susquehanna*, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, steering E. by S.

The *Loco-motive* of the city of New York, deserve the reprehension of every friend of the regular Republican party. They before partly succeeded in defeating the administration candidates. They will now, we have no doubt, complete their designs and defeat the administration in the city by at least 3000 votes. The spirit prevailing in the interior, we have good reason to believe will still preserve the ascendancy of the administration in the State.

#### RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The following letter of the New York Committee was addressed to the Virginia Banks:

"New York, October 20, 1837.

"Sir: At a general meeting of the officers of the Banks of the city of New York, held on the 19th of this month, the committees appointed on the 15th of August last laid before the meeting the communication received from Banks in the several States, in answer to the circular of the Committee of the 18th of August last.

"Thereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That the banks in the several States, be respectfully invited to appoint delegates to meet on the 27th day of November next, in the city of New York, for the purpose of conferring on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose.

"We pray you to communicate this letter to such other banks in your State as you may deem proper; and leaving the number of delegates entirely to yourselves, we only beg leave, to urge the importance of having every State represented.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

ALBERT GALLATIN, GEORGE NEWBOLD, Committee.

"The objections raised by the Philadelphia banks, induced us to wait till after Congress adjourned before we called the proposed Convention. We were indifferent as to the place of meeting; a preference for Baltimore was expressed by no other banks than those of Virginia; and the doubt, whether those of that city would unite with us, rendered it inexpedient, in our opinion, to select it for the seat of the Convention.

A. G.

To the President of the Bank of Virginia."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Oct. 28, 1837.

With respect to Mr. Webster's doctrine, that the General Government has the power to regulate other than the specie part of the currency of the country, resulting to it from the power to regulate commerce, I will briefly refer to other authority of a negative character.

Judge Tucker, of Virginia, with pains-taking minuteness, traces the line of separation between the jurisdictions of the Federal and State Governments. He comments on "the commercial power." He tells of its design, its objects, and its consequences. But he no where intimates that it does or is intended to confer on Congress the power to regulate the paper part of the currency of the country. See 1 Tuck., Black. Comm., App. from 247 to 254 inclusive.

Chancellor Kent, of New York, has given us, also, enlarged and particular commentaries on "the construction of the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States." Nor does he infer from "the commercial power," that it is the duty of

Congress, by regulating other than the specie part of the currency of the country, "to maintain a currency suited to the circumstances of the times." See 1 Kent's Comm., Lect. 19, p. 404 to 418 inclusive.

Though I say this authority is of a negative character, it may be fairly considered to be positive negation of Mr. Webster's doctrine. These commentaries, in their respective works, profess to take a comprehensive survey of all the powers of the Government, and the exact extent of each. Their omission to enumerate this as a power resulting from that to regulate commerce, is equivalent to a denial of it.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MADISONIAN.

#### NATIONAL CURRENCY & STATE BANKS.

#### THE MARYLAND PLAN.

#### NO. IV.

Having heretofore submitted a general outline of the measure of relief and amelioration presented in obedience to an order of the most popular department of a sovereign state, as contained in documents No. 6, of both branches of the late extra session of Congress, and indicated by the above caption—having exhibited in brief the nature and details of the system, and endeavored to demonstrate its avoidance of all constitutional objection, I will pass onward to the no less important point of practicability, with regard to which it might suffice to refer to the unerring guide of actual experience whereby the feasibility of conducting a monetary institution with branches or agencies in the several States and Territories has been most clearly proved and demonstrated.—And if such has been the fact, under "vicious principles and limited means," with what greater confidence might be anticipated the success of a system based upon the wealth and credit of the whole nation, GUARANTEED BY THE STATES, WITH A CURRENCY RECEIVABLE IN ALL PUBLIC PAYMENTS, AND IMMEDIATELY CONVERTIBLE INTO COIN.

In the discussion of this essential component of the proposition, it may be proper to advert to quantum of currency proposed to be created, and to inquire into its adequacy for the purposes intended.

As a correct test of an adequate supply of circulating medium, properly proportionate to the demands of industry and commerce in every civilized society, the opinion expressed in the lucid view of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina is here presented in the following words:

"We may assume it as a principle applicable to all stages of society, that the active capital of a country bears a fair and reasonable proportion to that which is fixed and permanent whenever real can be readily sold, or converted into active property at a fair valuation, or whenever money can be easily obtained at a reasonable rate of interest on secure mortgages of real estate. The last may be, probably, the best test."

In the hypothetical application of this criterion, an objection may arise as to the apparent paucity of the proposed supply—in reply to which I will present an illustration in that regard which shows that "THE NATIONAL CURRENCY is not intended for the common purposes of money, but as an auxiliary to the specie basis, and mainly for the facilities of commerce in large transactions, in aid of the issues of the public institutions of the several States. And although the aggregate for the entire union may appear small, the 29,400,000 authorized to be issued is greater than the greatest circulation of the late Bank of the United States. But if that amount should be found insufficient, the demand might be supplied by a further emission for general circulation."

A great conservative and protective principle, with reference to the practical operations of the system, would exist in the exercise of that "visatorial and supervisory control over the institutions of the States, and their respective branches or departments, so eminently calculated to inspire confidence and insure a compliance with the required conditions and uniformity of proceedings" throughout the borders of a great republic of free States.

The interest elicited in the proposition as manifested by publications in remote sections of the country, may testify to its intrinsic merits; and by inducing inquiry, may eventuate in the adoption of a system calculated to effectuate the desiderata demanded by CRISIS WHICH THREATENS THE DEMOLITION OF OUR INSTITUTIONS—TO RESCUE CONFIDENCE BY GIVING ACTION TO RECOUPATIVE ENERGIES, AND TO CEMENT THE UNION BY A DIFFUSION OF BENEFITS IN EQUAL DEGREE TO EVERY INTEREST AND CLASS OF SOCIETY.

#### PHILO FISCUS.

LIONEL WAKEFIELD: By the author of "Sydenham." Philadelphia: Republished by Carey, Lea & Blanchard. 2 vols. 1837.

This novel is extremely well adapted to the times, as it treats of "Speculations" matrimonial, monetary, moral, and political, legal, literary, and occasionally, a little lachrymose. It is a well written, entertaining and instructive book—a mirror in which hundreds, nay thousands of readers, will see themselves most distinctly reflected. In short, it is the speculator's manual.

For sale by Franck Taylor, at the Waverly Library.

THE HAWK CHIEF, A TALE OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY. By John T. Irving, Jr. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Blanchard. 2 vols. 1837.

The very name of the author should entitle the work to the favor of the public; but apart from this, its merit, as an interesting tale, will not fail to secure it.

We bespeak a favorable reception for this work, as a new and inexhaustible field of fiction and truth that will prove both interesting and instructive.

For sale by Franck Taylor, of this city.

MR. LEGARE'S SPEECH for sale at this office. Price \$3 00 per hundred.

From the *Augusta Constitutionalist*. SENATOR KING, OF GEORGIA. SENATE CHAMBER, Oct. 9, 1837.

Dear Sir,—Justice to myself compels me reluctantly to notice an article in the *Constitutionalist* of the 3d inst. In that article you do me great injustice. You assail me where I am most sensitive—but at the same time most invulnerable. If I have any claim as a politician, it is the pride of consistency; if I have any claim to merit, it is an adherence to principles; if I have any benevolent virtue, it is lasting gratitude to my friends; and I wish no other distinction than that of an honest devotion to the interests of my constituents. My claims and pretensions being humble, I assert them with the more resolution, and hope you will neither mistake my temper, or my object if I call on you to retract or prove some of the charges you bring against me.

I ask, then, what are "the great principles" which the democratic party profess, which I have abandoned, and what "changes of sentiment" I have undergone which place me "in opposition to that party," or "the solemn declarations of the Legislature?" It imports that I should know this, for it is perfectly true that I was twice elected by that party to the exalted station I hold; and with the destiny of that party I have united my own—and shall stand or fall with it. Reminding me of this generous confidence was gratuitous and unnecessary. It can neither increase my gratitude, or add to my obligations. No one knows better than you, sir, that if my honors were unmerited, they were also unsolicited; and have always been at the disposal of those, who so generously conferred them.

But what "solemn declarations of the Legislature" have I disregarded? Do you refer to my uniform opinion on the subject of the United States Bank? My opinions on that subject have never been called or "changed," and were well known to the Legislature at the time they elected me. So were those of my then gifted colleague, whose opinions were in accordance with my own. What "change" then, have I undergone on this subject, that merits your animadversion? I have done nothing farther than to defend myself from unmerited denunciations, and these too, frequently from the mere popinjays of power, who most miraculously "changed" their opinions. I am not yet a convert to the modern doctrine (of some democrats) of forcing blessings

upon the people, and I have neither given, or threatened any vote at all calculated to alarm them on this subject or which throws me "in opposition" to these "solemn declarations." In what else have I "recently taken a stand" in opposition to the great principles of the democratic party? Is it my opposition to the self-willed follies of the Executive, adopted and persisted in against the almost unanimous resistance of the legislative authority of the nation? The act which I am most condemned was opposed in the body of which I am a member, by a unanimous vote with the exception of one. It had no support in the cabinet before it was adopted, and was afterward, on tried, condemned by the people; and again condemned with great unanimity by the whole legislative authority. What "change" is there here? I, with my other democratic friends, resisted this measure from the beginning; and step by step, foretold most of the mischievous consequences that would flow from it. By unnecessary and unparliamentary measures, it stuck down the exports of our Southern planters 30 or 40 per cent; it did this as plainly as the sun affords heat and light—in addition to all the other mischiefs it produced. With this conviction resting upon my mind, it is true that I did not join some of the legislators in applauding this Executive triumph over the legislative authority; or obsequiously estimate the glories of Executive violence by the misery and mischief it produced. I did not know that "the great act of the democratic party" required me to do this; or to countenance the authority of a man over the government. Nor did I know that my constituents required me to lick the hand that plundered them—and applaud the very measures, that I know to have taken from their mouths, the bread which sustains their life. I have never mistaken the great principle of the people, in publishing this letter, it is obvious that I am not a representative for it. I shall therefore return home in a few weeks and surrender a trust, you say I cannot honorably hold. I have from our friends many written evidences, that they still consider democracy to mean the will of the people. But it is enough for me to know, that some of my friends are dissatisfied; and I wish it understood, that I shall not embarrass them by being a candidate for re-election. By the kindness of my friends, I came into office without trouble to myself; I failed to go out, without trouble to them. That they can select a successor who will serve them with more ability, I readily admit; that they can select one who will feel a more honest devotion to their interests, I, with confidence, deny. In conclusion, I hope you will withdraw your charges of inconsistency and apostasy, or do me the honor to publish this letter, with gratitude to yourself and other friends for past confidence, and regret that you have withdrawn it.

I am, sir, your friend,

And obedient servant,

JOHN P. KING.

#### ITEMS.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, Esq., of Newark has been elected Governor of New Jersey for the ensuing year.

The Detroit Morning Post states that Governor Mason has effected a loan of \$500,000, for the purpose of effecting the improvements projected by the State Government of Michigan.

By a statement of the condition of the State Bank of Illinois, on the 2d of October inst., it appears the Treasury